

BE

The hounds at nearer distance hoarsely bay'd;
The hunter close pursu'd the visionary maid;
She rent the heav'n with loud laments, imploring aid.
Dryden's Fables.

2. [from bay, an inclosed place.] To encompass about; to shut in.
We are at the stake,
And bay'd about with many enemies. *Shaksp. Julius Cæsar.*
To BAY. *v. a.* To follow with barking; to bark at.
I was with Hercules and Cadmus once,
When in the wood of Crete they bay'd the bear
With wounds of Sparta. *Shaksp. Midsum. Night's Dream.*
If he should do so,
He leaves his back unarm'd, the French and Welch
Baying him at the heels. *Shak. Henry IV.*
BAY Salt. Salt made of sea water, which receives its consistence from the heat of the sun, and is so called from its brown colour. The greatest quantities of this salt are made in France, on the coast of Bretagne, Saintonge, &c. from the middle of May to the end of August, by letting the sea water into square pits or basins, where its surface being struck and agitated by the rays of the sun, it thickens at first imperceptibly, and becomes covered over with a slight crust, which hardening by the continuance of the heat, is wholly converted into salt. The water in this condition is scalding hot, and the crystallization is perfected in eight, ten, or at most fifteen days. *Chamb.*
All eruptions of air, though small and slight, give sound, which we call crackling, puffing, spitting, &c. as in bay salt and bay leaves cast into the fire. *Bacon's Nat. History, No 123.*
BAY Window. A window jutting outward, and therefore forming a kind of bay or hollow in the room.
It hath bay windowes transparent as barricadoes.
Shaksp. Twelfth Night.
BAY Yarn. A denomination sometimes used promiscuously with woollen yarn. *Chambers.*
BAYARD. *n. f.* [from bay.] A bay horse.
BAYONET. *n. f.* [bayonette, Fr.] A short sword or dagger fixed at the end of a musket, by which the foot hold off the horse. One of the black spots is long and slender, and resembles a dagger or bayonet. *Woodward on Fossils.*
BAYZE. See BAYZE.
BDELLIUM. *n. f.* [βδέλλον; βδέλλω.] An aromatick gum brought from the Levant, used as a medicine and a perfume. *Bdellium* is mentioned both by the ancient naturalists and in scripture; but it is doubtful whether any of these be the same with the modern kind. *Chambers.*
This *bdellium* is a tree of the bigness of an olive, whereof Arabia hath great plenty, which yieldeth a certain gum, sweet to smell to, but bitter in taste, called also *bdellium*. The Hebrews take the loadstone for *bdellium*. *Raleigh's History.*
TO BE. *v. n.* [This word is so remarkably irregular, that it is necessary to set down many of its terminations.]
Present. *I am, thou art, he is, we are, &c.*
com, eart, y, apen, Sax.
Preter. *I was, thou wert, he was, we were, &c.*
per, papes, paps, papon, Sax.
The conjunctive mood.
I be, thou best, he be, we be, &c.
beo, byt, beo, beon, Sax.]

1. To have some certain state, condition, quality, or accident; as, the man is wife.
Seventy senators died
By their procriptions, Cicero being one. *Shaksp. J. Cæsar.*
He hath to night been in unusual pleasure. *Macbeth.*
Be what thou hop'st to be, or what thou art,
Resign to death, it is not worth enjoying. *Shaksp. H. VI.*
Be but about
To say, she's a goodly lady, and
The justice of your hearts will add thereto,
'Tis pity she's not honest, honourable. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*
Let them shew the former things what they be, that we may consider them. *Isaiah, xli. 22.*
Therefore be sure,
Thou, when the bridegroom with his faithful friends
Passes to bliss at the mid hour of night,
Hast gain'd thy entrance, virgin wife and pure. *Par. Reg.*
Is it not easy to discern what such men would be at. *Stillingfl.*
To say a man has a clear idea of quantity, without knowing how great it is, is to say, he has the clear idea of the number of the sands, who knows not how many they be. *Locke.*
2. It is the auxiliary verb by which the verb passive is formed.
The wine of life is drawn, and the meer lees
Is left thus vault to brag of. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
3. To exist; to have existence.
The times have been,
That when the brains were out the man would die. *Macbeth.*
Here cease, ye pow'rs, and let your vengeance end,
Troy is no more, and can no more offend. *Dryden.*
All th' impossibilities, which poets
Count to extravagance of loose description,
Shall sooner be. *Rome's Ambitious Stepmother.*
To be contents his natural desire;
He asks no angel's wing, nor seraph's fire. *Pope's Essay on M.*

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4. To have something by appointment or rule.
If all political power be derived only from Adam, and be to descend only to his successive heirs, by the ordinance of God, and divine institution, this is a right antecedent and paramount to all government. *Locke.*
BEACH. *n. f.* The shore; particularly that part that is dashed by the waves; the strand.
The fishermen, that walk upon the beach,
Appear like mice. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
Deep to the rocks of hell, the gather'd beach
They fasten'd, and the mole immense wrought on,
Over the foaming deep. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x. l. 299.*
They find the washed amber further out upon the beaches and shores, where it has been longer exposed. *Woodward on Fossils.*
BEACHED. *adj.* [from beach.] Exposed to the waves.
Timon hath made his everlasting mansion
Upon the beached verge of the salt flood;
Which once a day, with his embossed froth,
The turbulent surge shall cover. *Shaksp. Timon.*
BEACHY. *adj.* [from beach.] Having beaches.
Other times, to see
The beachy girdle of the ocean
Too wide for Neptune's hips. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
BEACON. *n. f.* [beacon, Sax. from becn, a signal, and becan, whence beckon, to make a signal.]
1. Something raised on an eminence, to be fired on the approach of an enemy, to alarm the country.
His blazing eyes, like two bright shining shields,
Did burn with wrath, and sparkled living fire;
As two broad beacons set in open fields,
Send forth their flames. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
Modest doubt is called
The beacon of the wife. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*
The king seemed to account of the designs of Perkin as a may-game; yet had given order for the watching of beacons upon the coasts, and erecting more where they stood too thin. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
No flaming beacons cast their blaze afar,
The dreadful signal of invasive war. *Gay's Rural Sports.*
2. Marks erected, or lights made in the night, to direct navigators in their courses, and warn them from rocks, shallows and sandbanks.
BEAD. *n. f.* [beabe, prayer, Saxon.]
1. Small globes or balls of glass or pearl, or other substance, strung upon a thread, and used by the Romanists to count their prayers; from whence the phrase to tell beads, or to be at one's beads, is to be at prayer.
That aged dame, the lady of the place,
Who all this while was busy at her beads. *Fairy Q. b. i.*
Thy voice I seem in every hymn to hear,
With ev'ry bead I drop too lost a tear. *Pope's El. to Mil.*
2. Little balls worn about the neck for ornament.
With scarfs and fans, and double change of brav'ry,
With amber bracelets, beads, and all such knav'ry. *Shaksp. Taming of a Shrew.*
3. Any globular bodies.
Thy spirit within thee hath been so at war,
That beads of sweat have flood upon thy brow. *Sb. H. IV.*
Several yellow lumps of amber, almost like beads, with one side flat, had fastened themselves to the bottom. *Boyle.*
BEAD Tree. [AZEDARACH.]
It hath pennant leaves like those of the ash; the flowers consist of five leaves, which expand in form of a rose; in the centre of the flower is a long limbed tube, containing the style; the fruit is roundish and fleshy, containing a hard furrowed nut, divided into five cells, each containing one oblong broadish seed. The outside pulp of the fruit in some countries is eaten; but the nut is, by religious persons, bored through and strung as beads; whence it takes its name. It produces ripe fruits in Italy and Spain. *Millar.*
BEADLE. *n. f.* [bydel, Sax. a messenger; beclat, Fr. bedel, Sp. bedelle, Dutch.]
1. A messenger or servitor belonging to a court. *Covel.*
2. A petty officer in parishes, whose business it is to punish petty offenders.
A dog's obey'd in office.
Thou rascal beadle, hold thy bloody hand;
Why dost thou lash that whore? *Shaksp. King Lear.*
They ought to be taken care of in this condition, either by the beadle or the magistrate. *Spectator, No 130.*
Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,
The beadle's lash still flagrant on their back. *Prior.*
BEADROLL. *n. f.* [from bead and roll.] A catalogue of those who are to be mentioned at prayers.
The king, for the better credit of his espials abroad, did use to have them curbed by name amongst the beadrill of the king's enemies. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
BEADSMAN. *n. f.* [from bead and man.] A man employed in praying, generally in praying for another.
An holy hospital,
In which seven headsmen, that had vowed all
Their life to service of high heaven's king. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

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In thy danger,
Commend thy grievance to my holy prayer;
For I will be thy headman, Valentine. *Sb. T. Gent. of Ver.*
BE'AGLE. *n. f.* [bigle, Fr.] A small hound with which hares are hunted.
The rest were various huntings.
The graceful goddess was array'd in green;
About her feet were little beagles seen,
That watch'd with upward eyes the motions of their queen. *Dryden's Fables.*
To plains with well bred beagles we repair,
And trace the mazes of the circling hare. *Pope.*
BEAK. *n. f.* [beac, Fr. pig, Welch.]
1. The bill or horny mouth of a bird.
His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and cloyes his beak,
As when his god is pleas'd. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*
He saw the ravens with their horny beaks
Food to Elijah bringing. *Milton's Par. Regained, b. ii.*
The magpie, lighting on the stock,
Stood chatt ring with incessant din,
And with her beak gave many a knock. *Swift.*
2. A piece of brass like a beak, fixed at the head of the ancient galleys, with which they pierced their enemies.
With boiling pitch another, near at hand,
From friendly Sweden brought, the seams inloft;
Which, well laid o'er, the salt sea waves withstand,
And shakes them from the rising beak in drops. *Dryden.*
3. A beak is a little shoe, at the toe about an inch long, turned up and fastened in upon the forepart of the hoof. *Farrier's D.*
4. Anything ending in a point like a beak; as the spout of a cup; a prominence of land.
Cuddenbeak, from a well advanced promontory, which entitled it beak, taketh a prospect of the river. *Carew's Survey.*
BE'AKER. *adj.* [from beak.] Having a beak; having the form of a beak.
And question'd every gust of rugged winds,
That blows from off each beaked promontory. *Milton.*
BE'AKER. *n. f.* [from beak.] A cup with a spout in the form of a bird's beak.
And into pikes and musqueteers
Stamp'd bakers, cups and porringers. *Hudibras, cant. ii.*
With dulcet bev'rage this the beaker crown'd,
Fair in the midst, with gilded cups around. *Pope's Odyssey.*
BEAL. *n. f.* [bolla, Ital.] A welk or pimple.
TO BEAL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ripen; to gather matter, or come to a head, as a fore does.
BEAM. *n. f.* [beam, Sax. a tree; runnebeam, a ray of the sun.]
1. The main piece of timber that supports the house.
A beam is the largest piece of wood in a building, which always lies cross the building or the walls, serving to support the principal rafters of the roof, and into which the feet of the principal rafters are framed. No building has less than two beams, one at each end. Into these, the girders of the garret floor are also framed; and if the building be of timber, the teazel-tenons of the posts are framed. The proportions of beams in or near London, are fixed by act of parliament. A beam fifteen feet long, must be seven inches on each side its square, and five on the other; if it be sixteen feet long, one side must be eight inches, the other six; and so proportionable to their lengths. *Builder's Dict.*
The building of living creatures is like the building of a timber house; the walls and other parts have columns and beams, but the roof is tile, or lead, or stone. *Bacon's N. Hist.*
He heav'd, with more than human force, to move
A weighty stone, the labour of a team,
And rais'd from thence he reach'd the neighb'ring beam. *Dryd.*
2. Any large and long piece of timber: a beam must have more length than thickness, by which it is distinguished from a block.
But Lycus, swifter,
Springs to the walls and leaves his foes behind,
And snatches at the beam he first can find. *Dryden's Æneid.*
3. That part of a balance, at the ends of which the scales are suspended.
Poise the cause in justice' equal scales,
Whole beam stands sure, whose rightful cause prevails. *Shaksp. Henry VI. p. ii.*
If the length of the sides in the balance, and the weights at the ends be both equal, the beam will be in a horizontal situation: but if either the weights alone be equal, or the distances alone, the beam will accordingly decline. *Wilk. Mathem. Mag.*
4. The horn of a stag.
And taught the woods to echo to the stream
His dreadful challenge, and his clashing beam. *Denham.*
5. The pole of a chariot; that piece of wood which runs between the horses.
Juturna heard, and seiz'd with mortal fear,
Forc'd from the beam her brother's charioteer. *Dryden.*
6. Among weavers, a cylindrical piece of wood belonging to the loom, on which the web is gradually rolled as it is wove.
The flax of his spear was like a weaver's beam. *1 Chr. xi. 23.*
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7. The ray of light emitted from some luminous body; or received by the eye.
Let them present me death upon the wheel,
Or pile ten hills on the Tarpeian rock,
That the precipitation might downstretch
Below the beam of sight. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
Pleasing, yet cold, like Cynthia's silver beam. *Dryden.*
As heav'n's blest beam turns vinegar to sour. *Pope.*
BEAM of an anchor. The straight part or shank of an anchor, to which the hooks are fastened.
BEAM Compasses. A wooden or brass instrument, with sliding sockets, to carry several shifting points, in order to draw circles with very long radii; and useful in large projections, for drawing the furniture on wall dials. *Harris.*
TO BEAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To emit rays or beams.
Each emanation of his fires
That beams on earth, each virtue he inspires. *Pope.*
BEAM Tree. See WILDSERVICE, of which it is a species.
BE'AMY. *adj.* [from beam.]
1. Radiant; shining; emitting beams.
His double-biting axe, and beamy spear;
Each asking a gigantic force to rear. *Dryden's Fables.*
All-seeing sun!
Hide, hide in shameful night, thy beamy head. *Smith.*
2. Having horns or antlers.
Rouze from their desert dens the bristled rage
Of boars, and beamy stags in toils engage. *Dryden's Virgil.*
BEAN. *n. f.* [fabā, Lat.]
It hath a papilionaceous flower, succeeded by a long pod, filled with large flat kidney-shaped seeds; the stalks are firm and hollow; the leaves grow by pairs, and are fastened to a midrib. The species are, 1. The common garden bean. 2. The horse bean. There are several varieties of the garden beans, differing either in colour or size. The principal sorts which are cultivated in England, are the Mazagan, the small Lisbon, the Spanish, the Tokay, the Sandwich, and Windsor beans. The Mazagan bean is brought from a settlement of the Portuguese on the coast of Africa, of the same name; and is by far the best sort to plant for an early crop, a great bearer, and also an excellent tasted bean. The broad Spanish, Tokay, Sandwich, and Windsor beans are for the latter crops. *Millar.*
His allowance of oats and beans for his horse was greater than his journey required. *Swift.*
BEAN Caper. [fabago.]
The leaves of this plant are produced by pairs upon the same footstalk, and the footstalks grow opposite at the joints of the stalks; the cup of the flower consists of five leaves; and the flowers have also five leaves, expanded like a rose, with stamina surrounding the style, in the center of the flower cup. This style becomes a cylindrical fruit, five cornered, divided into five cells, each containing many flat seeds. *Millar.*
BEAN Trefoil. An herb.
TO BEAR. *v. a.* pret. *I bare, or bare;* part. pass. *bore, or born.* [beapan, bepan, Sax. bairan, Gothick. It is founded as bare, as the are in care and dare.]
1. This is a word used with such latitude, that it is not easily explained.
We say to bear a burden, to bear sorrow or reproach, to bear a name, to bear a grudge, to bear fruit, or to bear children. The word bear is used in very different senses. *Watts's Logic.*
2. To carry as a burden.
They bear him upon the shoulder; they carry him and set him in his place. *Isaiah, xlvii. 7.*
And Solomon had threescore and ten thousand that bare burdens. *1 Kings, v. 15.*
As an eagle stirreth up her nest, fluttereth over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings, taketh them, beareth them on her wings. *Deuteronomy, xxxii. 11.*
We see some, who, we think, have born less of the burden, rewarded above ourselves. *Decay of Piety.*
3. To convey or carry.
My message to the ghost of Priam bear;
Tell him a new Achilles sent thee there. *Dryden's Æneid.*
A guest like him, a Trojan guest before,
In shew of friendship, fought the Spartan shore,
And ravish'd Helen from her husband bore. *Dryd.*
4. To carry as a mark of authority.
I do commit into your hand
Th' unstained sword that you have us'd to bear. *Shaksp. Henry IV. p. ii.*
5. To carry as a mark of distinction.
He may not bear so fair and so noble an image of the divine glory, as the universe in its full system. *Hale's Orig. of Man.*
His pious brother, sure the best
Who ever bore that name. *Dryden.*
The sad spectators stiffen'd with their fears,
She sees, and sudden every limb she fears;
Then each of savage beasts the figure bears. *Garth.*
His supreme spirit or mind will bear its best resemblance, when it represents the supreme infinite. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*
So we say, to bear arms in a coat.
2 T 6. To